





ty of adopting such a plan, and upon the measures necessary to its efficient execution.

When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made a depository of the public money, a right was needed to Congress to inspect, to act as it pleased by a committee of that body, the bonds and proceedings of the bank. In one of the States whose banks or institutions are supposed to rank amongst the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of the banking system is attributed to this watchful supervision. The same course has also, in view of its beneficial operation, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to the financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers entrusted with the custody of the public moneys.

The frequent performance of this duty might be made obligatory on the committee in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office, unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for; and report, also, to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examinations and proceedings. It does not appear to me that, with a subjection of this call of public officers to the general supervision of the Executive, to examine by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecution and punishment as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the public moneys, under the system proposed, might be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishment of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject. To these I ask your early attention. That it should have given rise to great diversity of opinion, cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and custody of the public moneys had been for so many years connected with, and made subsidiary to, the advancement of private interests, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution, could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion eliciting the sentiments of the people, and aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, was well relied upon for a satisfactory settlement of the question. Already has this anticipation on an important point at least—the propriety of diverting public money to private purposes—been fully realized.—There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents. The connection which formerly existed between the Government and banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade and the general derangement of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed.—The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the state, furnished the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same wide-spread influence impeded also the resources of the Government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfillment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not infrequently too strong to be resisted. The influence, in the direction of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously effected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress, as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinister ends, rather than the objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions; or to repeat, in the form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure

the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other State establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the Government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen; the conferring of mutual benefits. When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the service of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those that will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any position of civil course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make Government dependant upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it ever will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than justice to the banks to say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to drive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows upon other State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the States themselves. In this their position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people and the Government, which they can only lose when leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the Government to their own purpose.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the government in that respect. The recommendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to this subject, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and though we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet, as these monopolies really injure to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially entrusted to, or necessarily affected by the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defence of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session, but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gun-powder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the

country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against an assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new home west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long-standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effect. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida, the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Potawatamies, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long-established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undesired reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive Administrations. That its mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man is incompatible with the happiness or safety of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have long since demonstrated its impracticability. The better fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of power between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country.

The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided, the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissension and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of this particular Administration only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has it true, from time to time given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian tribe, accustomed to reflection and enlightened experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as well as in all others, where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this Government, since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitted; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so justly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for the further details.

To the Cherokees whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guarantee of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,524,135 acres of land, on westside of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they left in exchange for only 9,451 acres of land on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated to pay them five millions six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and one million and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities, of the same extent, in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miami, the Chickasaws, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury.—They leave, however, but a small quantity of unthought Indian lands within the States and Territories, and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,349,057 acres, acquired since the 4th of March, 1820, the United States have paid \$72,569,030, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments, and implements. When the heavy expense incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsaleable, are considered, and his price is compared with that for which the United States sell their lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of gratification to learn that notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and undeviating policy of the Government in this, most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have for the most part, abandoned the hunt for the rifle, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region, maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a compensation for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feeling towards the United States; and it is to be hoped that acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, gradually subdue their warlike propensities and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest efforts will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives for self-improvement.

Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defences recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to.—Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles is at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very heart and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light houses along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, and have, in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes and which from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your attention the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in the accompanying re-

port, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is either actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purpose of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectively has been this protection, that so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying the flag of the United States, within the present year, in any quarter, however distant or exposed.

The Exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 10th of August last, and information has been received of its safe arrival at the island of Madeira. The best spirits animate the officers and crews, and there is every reason to anticipate, from its efforts, results beneficial to commerce and honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that the reduction of the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsettled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interests embarked in the trade of the Indian and China seas, in the whole fisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the reinforcement of other stations, in aiding merchant vessels in distress, in affording active service to an additional number of officers and in visiting the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and in other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new avenues, of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honor; the recollection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumph whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past; all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence and a proper subject of Legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General.—The extent of post roads covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,232 miles.—The number of post offices in the United States is 12,533 and rapidly increasing.—The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th of June last, was \$1,282,255.00.—The accruing expenditures, \$684,058.00; excess of expenditures, \$147,923.00.—This has been made up of the surplus previously on hand. The case on hand on the 1st inst, was \$334,008.00. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was \$161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had been graduated upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue.

A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon rail roads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now becoming almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well as from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommendations submitted at the last session, in respect to the District of Columbia. I feel it my duty also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Strickland, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of the national Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the government by judicial compulsion, exercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued by the circuit court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report at the decision, and additional information which you may desire, will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid, the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is in order to suppose that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the subscribers to the Office Department, which award the Postmaster General declined to accept in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed upon the Postmaster General by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed be merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the Circuit Court in this district had authority to interfere by writ of mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or exercised by that court. With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision on the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitted that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this:

Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the General Government, commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the Court have decided that (that) has been formed by their decision upon a process of reasoning, which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests, and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme

Court, that neither that tribunal nor the Circuit Courts of the United States held with the respective States, possess the power in question, but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these tribunals, is to be conferred by the constitution, and to the latter, by Congress. The constitution, vested in the Circuit Court of this District, No such direct grant of power to the Circuit Court of this District is claimed, but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from the general section of the law establishing the Circuit Court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that State and, by this means, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench—because the Sovereign, who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in construction of law, alone possesses the high power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and officers, commanding them, in the discharge of their duty, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It is held, in the case referred to, that as the Supreme Court of the United States, by the constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a court of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the writ of mandamus is a judicial writ in the District, the right to issue that writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers.

Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question, is that it was included, by fair construction, in the power granted to the circuit courts of the United States, by the act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, passed 13th of February, 1801; and that in establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 27th of July of February, 1801, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof, the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place on the 1st of March, 1802, did not displace the circuit of this District of the authority to issue the writ of mandamus, but left it still clothed with powers over the subject in which it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent and extraordinary prerogative powers of the court of King's Bench, in England, and that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, these powers are, in one respect, the same. The result in other cases, is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision, in the States to one rule, and in the District of Columbia to another, and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of such a power in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice, ought not to be tolerated, and that Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1838.

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,**  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,  
**1839,**

By S. D. WOODLAWN, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains  
The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecl. lxx, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac—with descriptions of each—times of the Solstices, the Equinoxes, the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839.—Explanations of the Diurnal letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times of holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c.  
The Almanac will give the great advantage of the Almanac over all other offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor:  
Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.  
Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall receive the same reciprocally on application; and we shall be glad to receive their orders for such matter as Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.  
Nov. 1, 1838.

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THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion will be used to supply the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of  
**PORTER, ALE AND BEER.**  
He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the country will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.  
**JOHN R. CLEARY.**  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838.—46-6m

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
INFORMATION wanted and asked at the hands of all editors in the United States, who are friends to their country.  
I, the widow of WM. MC'CAIN, dec'd, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and suffered much in the struggle for independence, desirous of proving my marriage, and procuring a pension from the U. States, wish to gain information respecting the residence of my relations, in order to establish that fact. My parents emigrated about the year 1782, from Orange Co. N. Y. to the Western States, or Kentucky.—My father's name was Thomas Johnson, and my mother's maiden name Susan Papino; our family consisted of several children, my brothers names were John, Benjamin and George Johnson. Should any of them see this notice, they will immediately write and state where they are.

Editors in the Union will please give the two or three insertions for the benefit of an indigent widow, who suffered much herself in the struggle for freedom.  
**CH. LOTTE MC'CAIN.**  
Watwick, Orange Co. N. Y., Oct. 27, 1838.



# GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1838.

Gov. Clark's Message was given in our last paper.

President Van Buren's Message was issued in an extra Gazette, on Monday last, and is inserted, for preservation, in our paper to-day.

We are not, like some of our contemporaries, disposed to condemn either. Mr. Van Buren's Message appears to us to embrace every topic proper to be contained in such a state paper. That the views of the President relative to the keeping and disbursing the public moneys should not be satisfactory to the bank party, was to have been expected; but we think his message has been fully approved by the Democratic party—at least such is our opinion.

Having got through the publication of those messages and documents, we shall have some more to publish.

That eternal disturber of the proceedings in Congress, John Q. Adams, although it is known to the whole country, that the proposition of Texas to become a part of the United States, had been formally withdrawn, moved on the second day of the session, that all petitions on the subject, heretofore presented, be referred to a select committee—which was ordered to be laid on the table,—Nov. 13, 1838.

Mr. Adams also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to London, relative to the insulting speech of Daniel O'Connell. After some little discussion, the whole was laid on the table, by a vote of 140 yeas, 57 noes.

There can be but little doubt, that the abolition principles of Mr. Adams will induce him to sustain O'Connell in any insults he may offer to the United States.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, gave notice that he should, on the 5th, ask leave to introduce a bill for reducing and graduating the price of public land.

In the Kentucky Legislature, the number of petitions for divorces is unusually large. In each house, resolutions were passed, instructing the Committee on religion, to which those petitions were referred, to report against every case which could be relieved by the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Rodes of Fayette obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow Banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Mr. Reeves of Tullahoma, presented petitions for a Southern Bank of Kentucky.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President, arrived in Lexington on Saturday last. He met a number of his friends at Col. Keiser's hotel in the evening, and proceeded on next morning to the City of Washington.

Col. A. B. Bland has been unanimously elected President of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Bank.

ANDREW JACKSON.—It will be gratifying to the friends of this patriot, to be informed, that Mr. HART, who has exhibited some fine specimens of his talents as a sculptor in our city, and who is, at this time, on a tour to the Hermitage, for the purpose of taking a bust of the General, as large as life.

Mr. HART was sent on by a respectable committee appointed by the subscribers to this work; and there is but little doubt the venerable patriot will yield to their solicitations, and set for the artist.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. BRADSHAW.—The first successful experiment of propelling boats on water by steam, was made by Mr. EDWARD WEST, in 1794, an ingenious mechanic, and one of the first settlers of Lexington. It is with the recollection of many citizens now living, that Mr. West, upwards of forty years ago, made a small boat, which he ran by steam in the Elk horn branch, at this place, to the delight of many present, the machinery of which is still in a state of preservation. This we consider the first experiment of applying steam to boats in any country.

We also understand, that a survey was made upwards of forty years ago, from the Kentucky river, near Bushyrun, with a view of making a canal to this place, and intersecting the Northern Waters of the quality and practicability of which, I have no doubt.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Kentucky Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1838.  
Dear Sir—Congress was organized to-day, by the usual interchange of messages. A joint committee was appointed to wait on the President, who will send in his message to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the House, a Clerk had to be elected to supply the place of W. S. Franklin, dead.—There were nine candidates started at first, of every complexion of parties. The Democratic principle of electing by vote alone, was adopted, and very much to the surprise of a very large number of Whigs last year, voted for, and from any personal considerations, but being Southern men, it is said they are now for the Administration. This is a good sign. The delegate from Wisconsin was not allowed to take his seat, upon the evidence of a certificate from the governor, it being contested by Gen. James W. Smith, a Whig, and the Illinois member, who have received certificates there, found most foul, upon an equal footing with those who will most assuredly contest their seats—and may determine the political complexion of the next Congress, by preventing them from voting for themselves.

From the Louisville Journal of the 5th inst.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.  
On the 25th ult. at 11 o'clock, the steamer Gen. Brown, burst her boilers at Helena. We have a gentleman who was on board at the time, and also several letters, giving an account of the accident, and from these sources we derive the following particulars:

Twenty-three persons are ascertained to have been killed, and there were probably 30. The loss in the crew is as follows:—Samuel Clark, captain; Underwood, pilot; Eli Johns, 2d clerk; Paul Bunch, mate; Jos. Huger, carpenter; Patrick Dunn, bar-keeper; Wilson, 1st engineer. The other pilot and engineer were injured but not dangerously. Five of the firemen were killed. From eight to ten cabin passengers were destroyed. We have only learned the names of the following:—Horace Blanchard, formerly of Lexington; R. W. Johnson, formerly bar-keeper at the Louisville Hotel; and Dr. Price of Vicksburg.

According to a letter of Mr. McConnell, 1st clerk, the boat had landed at Helena about 10 p.m., and was in the act of drawing in her planks when the explosion occurred. Part of the hurricane deck, the boiler, deck, social hall, clerk's office, books and money chest were all swept away. Most of the books and money were thrown on the shore, and the others were burst in pieces. The hull of the boat was much injured, and a good many barrels of flour and whiskey in the hold destroyed.

GEN. BROWN.—We find in the New Orleans Picayune, the following list of the crew and passengers of the steam boat Gen. Brown, together with those killed and wounded:

S. Clark, Captain of the boat, dead.  
S. Clark, Captain of the boat, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.  
H. H. Blanchard, 1st mate, dead.

Thomas Tewe, a passenger, missing.  
John Conley, of Arkansas, dead.  
Barney Gaffney, deck passenger, not heard from.

Sims Drury, of this neighborhood, dead.  
John S. Warner, of Pennsylvania, badly scalded.

Nobody was hurt in the ladies' cabin, with the exception of Mr. George, of Vicksburg, who was slightly injured. His family, who were alone, escaped. Among the passengers in the ladies' cabin, we notice the names of Mrs. M. Wilson and servant, and Mrs. E. Wilson of Montgomery. Mr. King and family, bound for Natchez.

The following blacks were employed on board and were all more or less hurt; some of them severely:—Ben Handy, David Applegate, Jeremiah McCassey, George Hughes, Henry McFlinley.

From the Burlington Sentinel.

CANADA.

From Quebec our dates are to Friday last. On Tuesday, Mr. John Teed, Merchant Tailor of that city an Irishman of considerable influence, confined in jail under an accusation of treason, made application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for that district.

The two Canadian Judges, Messrs. Panet and Bedard, after twenty hours deliberation, granted the writ. The Sheriff proceeded to the common jail to execute his duty, when he found that Mr. Teed had been transferred to the City Jail by the military authorities. It appears that the writ was then served upon Colonel Bowles, Commanding at Quebec, in whose custody Teed was; and the Colonel wrote a letter to the Judges explaining the reasons which induced him to decline to give up the body of the prisoner; but his explanatory letter was so far from giving satisfaction to their Honors that they immediately issued a warrant for the apprehension of Colonel Bowles for a contempt.

In proceeding to execute his warrant, the Sheriff found that Colonel Bowles was in the Citadel barracks, the gates of which have been since closed day and night. The jailor was committed for permitting Teed to be conveyed from prison to the Citadel; and the whole affair has occasioned very great and unusual excitement at Quebec.

From the tenor of Canada papers, it appears that the gates are kept closed, night and day, for fear of an attempt to rescue the prisoners confined in the Citadel. One newspaper goes the length of saying that they are actually in a state of siege.—From the known popularity of Mr. Teed among his Irish brethren and the whole mass of Canadians at Quebec, we may look for some further proceedings in this affair.

We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that the stage in which Messrs. CLAY and CRITTENDEN were passengers, on their way to Washington, was upset on Friday, the 30th ult. near Brownsville, Pa. and both these gentlemen considerably injured—but were able to resume their journey the next day.

Obs. and Rep.

TEXAS.—The latest information from this new Republic, is contained in the Orleans Courier of the 29th November. That paper states that a letter was received at Houston on the 17th instant, reports the alarming intelligence that the Comanche Indians were gathering in large bodies in that neighborhood. A camp was formed near San Antonio, from which a message had been sent to the inhabitants of the report that they were at liberty to depart in safety within a certain number of days—but that all who remained after that would be massacred without respect to age or sex. The news has created quite a sensation throughout Texas, and citizens are arming in every direction to meet and repel the invaders.—lb.

The total vote for a Convention in all the counties in the State, except 4, viz. Jefferson, Floyd, Estill and Livingston, is 26,691.

## ROLL, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1838.

Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, Lt. Gov. and Speaker of the Senate.

SENATORS.

SENATORS.	District
Ballinger, Frank	of Knox
Barlow John S.	of Monroe
Beatty, Adam	of Madison
Bradshaw Wm.	of Adams
Burgett Isaac	of Tripp
Clarke Wm.	of Jessamine
Davidson, Michael	of Lincoln
DeCoursey Wm.	of Campbell
Edwards, Archibald	of Henderson
Ford Richard S.	of Warren
Guthrie James	of Louisville City
Hanson Samuel	of Clarke
Houston Mark E.	of Spencer
James Thomas	of Hickman
Jasper Achilles	of Pulaski
Jesse Samuel B.	of Todd
Johnston Geo W.	of Shelby
John Samuel	of Floyd
Morgan Daniel	of Fleming
Morgan John S.	of Nicholas
Murrell James	of Barren
Nuttall Elijah F.	of Henry
Pitts James G.	of Bolivar
Pratt John	of Scott
Rice James M.	of Lawrence
Roberts George	of Hardin
Schubert, J. ones	of Marion
Tammison, John A.	of Mercer
Walker Charles J.	of Madison
Walker James V.	of Logan
Wallace John	of Boone
Watkins Amiel	of Breckinridge
Weller James C.	of Caldwell
Willis Wm T.	of Green
Wintzle, Cyrus	of Owen
Wm. A. Aquila	of Montgomery
Young Stanley	of Nelson

Thirty-third District vacant, by the resignation of Maj. A. K. Woolley.

REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATIVES.	District
Allen Alfred	Breckinridge & Hancock
Anderson Alfred	Green
Anderson Simon II	Garrard
Andrews L. W.	Fleming
Apperson Richard	Montgomery
Barley Hartwell A.	Lincoln
Barlow John A.	William
Bayne Elizabeth	Warren
Blair Wm W.	Fleming
Bledsoe Hiram M.	Bond
Bolton Adair	Nelson
Bradley Wm	Hopkins
Bradshaw Henry	Christian
Brooks David	Barren
Browder Robert	Logan
Burke Thos J.	Laurel and Rockcastle
Bullock Wm C.	Shelby
Bunker Richard A.	Mercer
Burden John T.	Butler & Edmonson
Butler Percival	City of Louisville
Clay Henry Jr.	Fayette
Coleman Whitehead	Harrison
Coffey John	Hardin
Coffey Shelby	Wayne
Combs Fielding A.	Clarke
Conrad Lowell C.	Mercer
Davies Wm	Mercer
Dobson Chapman	Adair
Dorton James B.	Harlan and Knox
Edmonson Ben B.	Hart
Ellison Thos S.	Cumberland and Clinch
Field Wm H.	City of Louisville
Finn John	Simpson
Fox Wm T.	Madison
Gann John F.	Stuart
Goble Green V.	Lawrence and Morgan
Gould John A.	Campbell
Gould Thos J.	Meade
Grason John	Ballit
Gray Benjamin E.	Logan
Gray Ninian E.	Christian
Haggard Zachariah	Clarke
Hardy James G.	Barren
Harris Henry C.	Floyd and Pike
Healy Silwell	Spencer
Hopkins Edmund H.	Henderson
Howard Wm G.	Monroe
Hughes Joseph	Livingston
Jasper Charles	Pulaski
Johnson Geo W.	Scott
Latimer Radical	Bonne
Leconte Joseph	Henry
Letcher Robt P.	Garrard
Marshall Thos F.	Woodford
McBryer Andrew	Mason
McClung John A.	Anderson
McClure Nathan	Russell
McElroy, Hiram	Union
McFall Saml P.	Hickman
Meriwether David	Jefferson
Mint John	Caldwell
Morehead Chas S.	Franklin
Morris Wm	Clay and Perry
Myers Lewis	Grant
Newell Hugh	Harrison
Newton Wm	Davies
O'Brien John W.	Henry
Pope Geo W.	Graves and McCracken
Pope Patrick H.	Jefferson
Parky Ed C.	Murkin
Redd Thos B.	Trigg
Reeves Ben F.	Todd
Riffe John	Casey
Ritter John W.	Barren
Rodes Wm	Fayette
Rout Wm	Gallatin, Carroll and Ohio
Rowan Alexander R.	Ohio
Rowler Joseph W.	Owen
Ryan John	Madison
Rudd Christopher A.	Washington
Shanklin Geo S.	Jessamine
Sharpe John	Nicholas
Slaughter G Clayton	Nelson
Smith Isaac	Warren
Smith Larkin B.	Fayette
Spigg James C.	Shelby
Sutton Thomas	Allen
Swann Samuel F.	Georgetown
Taggart James	Maheshburg
Thomas John J.	Cannabell
Thornburg Isaac	Edgill
Todd John F.	Warren
Trimble David	Greenup
Trimble John A.	Both
Waddle James W.	Mason
Wade Vincent A.	Callaway
Walker Thos J.	Lewis
White Denopsey	Whitley
Wintersmith Charles G.	Hardin
Yates Valentine	Grayson

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

A general invitation is hereby given to all citizens of the community, to meet at the First Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening next, 18th inst., for the discussion of the following position:—

That intoxicating drinks of every description are wholly unnecessary to persons in health—and that the use of them requires their universal disuse as a beverage.

It is particularly desired that the members of the Clerical, Legal and Medical professions will be present and participate in the debate. It is hoped that all who have objections to the doctrine of total abstinence, will come forward and defend their views on this all important topic.

By order of the Exe. Com. of Lex. T. S.

Fresh supply of BLUE BACK WATER will be received on Saturday next, by

D. BRADFORD.

Dec 13. No 28. Main street.

MR. JOHN W. HUNT.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city of Lexington has for the past two or three years, and the evident necessity of change, many of the voters of the city, in looking round for a candidate for the office of Mayor who will (most likely) restore the affairs of the city to good order, have concluded to ask of you to permit your name to be used as a candidate at the approaching election—and hope that you will permit your name to be thus used.

MANY VOTERS.

CITY ELECTION.

The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the 6th Saturday in January.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY, JACOB ASHTON, CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE, G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

MARRIED.—By Dr. B. F. Hall, on the 10th inst. Mr. WILLARD F. TAYLOR, of this city, to Miss VERLINDA A. GRIMES, of Harbison county. By the same, on the 11th inst. Mr. DESO DUNWY to Miss JOANNA MILLER, daughter of Mr. Isaac R. Miller, all of this city.

DIED.—Near this city, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. JOSEPH FORTMAN, aged 42 years. On the 11th inst. Geo. SHOEMAKER, aged 33 years.

In this city, on the 6th inst. Mrs. SARAH ANN MURPHY, wife of Mr. John M. Murphy, and daughter of Mr. Stark Taylor of this county.

On the 7th inst. at his residence in this city, Capt. W. C. NELSON, aged 86 years. In this county, Mr. HENRY NELSON GRAVES, aged about 21 years, son of Wm. W. Graves.

THE DEPOSITORY.

THE Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, having been enabled to extend their business, now offer to the public, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; over Coats; Coats and Roundabouts; Vests; Pantalons and Drawers; Linen, Cotton and Flannel Shirts; Cravats; Caps; Aprons, Sheets and Pillow-cases; Children's Clothing, and Counters of all sizes—offered wholesale and retail, at the room in Upper street, between Main and Water six near Norton's Drug Store.

Families having work to put out, will find it punctually attended to if sent to the Depository. Dec 13, 1838—50

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile business, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to the late firm will make payment to J. P. BOWMAN, who will likewise settle claims against it. J. P. BOWMAN, SAMUEL DUNN. Dec 13, 1838—50-1m

HEMP SEED.

30 BAGS just received and for sale by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Dec 13, 1838—50m No. 10, Main-st.

SHEET IRON.

A SMALL lot of Sheet Iron, suitable for Stove pipe, just received and for sale. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Dec 13, 1838—50m No. 10, Main-st.

HOOP IRON.

A SMALL lot of Hoop Iron, just received and for sale. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Dec 13, 1838—50m No. 10, Main-st.

Louisville Lottery.

Draws every Thursday at Louisville, Ky. A CERTIFICATE of a Package of Quarters, Tickets, may be had from 17 to 20 Dollars, at Dec 13. STREETER'S OFFICE, Lexington.



KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. 40,000 DOLLARS! CLASS NO. 84, FOR 1838.

To be determined by the Drawing of the Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 8, for 1838. To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 15, 1838.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS. SPlENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize \$40,000	10 Prs. \$750
1 do 15,000	12 do 500
1 do 10,000	25 do 300
1 do 4,000	75 do 200
1 do 3,000	100 do 150
1 do 2,000	125 do 125
1 do 1,615	122 do 100
10 do 1,000	

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

\$20,000—\$5,000—\$3,000.

CLASS NO. 85, FOR 1838. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No 21, for 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 19, 1838.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS. SPlENDID SCHEME.

1 pr of \$20,000	20 prs \$1,000
1 do 5,000	20 do 300
1 do 3,000	20 do 150
1 do 2,000	155 do 100
1 do 1,610	63 do 50

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER.

Dec. 13, 1838—46m Lexington, Ky.

TEAS.—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. No 10, Main-st. Nov 29, 1838.

A CARD.

IN answer to several inquiries, Mr. RICHARDSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he is making arrangements to give them a BALL, in about ten days. Lexington, Nov 29, 1838.

## BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

R. OWENS most respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of **DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS**—and also a large lot of **CORK** suitable for manufacturing **Cork Sole Boots and Shoes**. Also, a large assortment of coarse **Men's and Children's Brogans**, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed. **RICHARD OWENS,** Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50m

FARM FOR SALE.

D. R. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Charle's Run, within five miles of Lexington. It contains **444 ACRES OF LAND**, Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in fine grass. It has a new brick house on it, with abundance of never failing water in every field. There is no more desirable stock or hemp farm. Terms to suit the purchaser. **JOHN BROWNE.** Dec 13, 1838—50-3m

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the sabbath's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot upon the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description, as those who may wish to purchase, would not condescend to examine for themselves. The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to **FRANCIS KRICKEL.** All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state. **FRANCIS KRICKEL.** Also, for Sale, Two or three hundred **HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.** &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state. Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41m

CORDIALS.—A few cases Moriskind and assorted **CORDIALS**—just received. **B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,** Lexington, Nov 23, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.

A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale. **B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,** No 10, Main-st. Nov 23, 1838.

A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER.

WHO can produce respectable testimonials, as to character and qualifications, can obtain a situation in a Boarding House, at a liberal salary, by applying to Dr. B. F. HALL, of Lexington. A middle aged Lady would be preferred. Nov. 15, 1838—46-3t

BADEN CORN.

THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of **BADEN SEED CORN**, carefully selected by a gentleman who procured the seed from Thomas N. Baden, of Maryland, last Spring. The Corn will be ready for delivery at any time after the 1st of January next, and will be forwarded to any place on the principal road in the state. Those in the vicinity of Lexington, who wish to procure seed corn, will call and receive their shares. Those at a distance, may address me by letter, (postage paid) Price, \$3 per bushel, delivered at this place, exclusive of the bag or barrel containing it. **B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.** Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46m

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

TO learn the trade of a **BLACKSMITH**, a young man of 14 or 15 years of age, of good moral character, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement upon application to the subscriber, living 3 miles from Lexington, on the old Frankfort road. Dec 1838—49 2t **ROBERT BURNS.**

LAW NOTICE.

L. B. SMITH, informs his friends and Clients, that his business during his absence to the Legislature, will be attended to by JOHN H. DOWNS, INC. All business entrusted to his care will receive punctual attention. Office, Upper-street, No. 3. December 6, 1838—46m

E. Perkins's Tavern.

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David McCreary, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED.

TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE. HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO. And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

JOHN M. MCALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW.



**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between F. M'LEAR and PHILLIP O'CONNELL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th of October inst. All those indebted to this firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. All accounts due by the firm will be paid on sight. As Mr. O'Connell is preparing to leave the city, it is all important that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. The receipt of either will be good, as to the debts due them.  
F. M'LEAR,  
PHILLIP O'CONNELL.  
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.

**F. M'LEAR,**  
WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN-ST. AND BROADWAY. He is determined to keep an extensive Assortment of  
**GROCERIES, QUEENWARE, STONEWARE, AND LIQUORS.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
He solicits a continuance of the favors of his old customers, and the public generally.  
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.—43-1m

**GREEN HILL Boarding School.**

THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year, (1839.)  
The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.  
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education. Much care and exertion are used to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings, and Manners*, founded in *Morality, Right Reason and Christian Piety*; it being quite as important to develop and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's-day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.  
The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be \$150, if paid in advance—if not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Stationery, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per session. Books and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.  
No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness.  
Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School, HUGH B. TODD, Principal.  
Nov. 22, 1838.—47-2m

**PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.**  
ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1839, will be sold to the highest bidder, the FARM of HORACE JOHNSON, deceased, containing 170 ACRES of fine LAND, lying in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike. A good Farm, Dwelling House, large and extensive Stone Mill House, and other necessary buildings; about 100 acres of cleared Land; the remainder finely timbered and well set in grass. Terms of sale accommodating, and made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Possession given on the first day of March. Any person wishing to see the farm can apply to Joseph Downing on the premises, or to the subscriber near them.  
A. H. ARMSTRONG,  
Acting Executor of Horatio Johnson.  
Nov. 15—46d

**VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
WE shall offer FOR SALE on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, on the premises, the  
**Farm, Negroes, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, Furniture, &c. &c.**  
Now owned by us, situated about four miles from Lexington, between the Versailles and Parkers Mill Roads.  
THE FARM CONTAINS 342 ACRES of first rate Land, well watered by four never failing springs; 150 acres under cultivation; 50 acres of which is first rate Hemp land; the balance well timbered. There is on it a first rate Dwelling House, with ample accommodations for a large family, out houses, &c. all in good repair. Also, a large Brick Hemp Ware House, Loom House for 12 Looms; and a Rope Walk, with a large Dwelling House, Kitchen, Brick Negro House, and two Smoke Houses attached to the Factory.  
THE NEGROES NUMBER 48—25 of whom are likely young men; 10 are boys from 8 to 15 years old; 5 are women, with 8 children. The men and boys are competent in farm hands, weavers, hicklers and spinners.  
THE STOCK consists of a large number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of good breed, and 2 yokes of Oxen. 50 hogs are fattened and ready for market. Among the horses are several fine Blood Mares of good blood, and a pair of carriage Horses.  
THE CROP consists of 50 Acres of first rate HEMP sown down about 200 Barrels of CORN, HAY, RYE and OATS in the stack and other articles.  
THE FARMING UTENSILS are principally new and in good order, and of every description used on a farm. There are 2 wagons, 2 ox carts, 8 sets of harness, &c.  
THE HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE is principally new and valuable, consisting of a Stove, Secretary, Tables, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, &c.  
Also, a handsome BAROUCHE and HARNES, nearly new.  
Also, a large Lot of Plank and Scantling.  
THE SALE will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and be continued from day to day until all the articles are sold.  
TERMS OF SALE.—For the Land, one third Cash in hand, and the balance in one and two years, with interest. Possession given immediately.  
The Negroes will be sold on six months credit. For the other articles: for all sums of \$20 and under, cash in hand; over \$20 a credit of six months will be given. Negotiable notes with approved security will be required. No property can be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.  
WILLIAM SWIFT,  
JOHN NEET.

**GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative!**  
DANIEL BRADFORD,  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the public, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street—Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 22.

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**Cabinet Ware-room.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the  
**CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,**  
At his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few shanty below Long's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.  
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.  
JOSEPH MILWARD.  
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838.—36d

**HORACE E. DIMICK'S**  
CABINET WARE-ROOM.  
No. 15, Hunts Row,  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of a fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.  
For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chippendale and Upholsterers. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.  
HORACE E. DIMICK.  
Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-1f

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.**  
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next.  
By order of the Directors,  
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838.—46-1f

**Reliance Line of Stages.**  
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Ann Streets, directly opposite Weinger's Inn.  
THE RELIANCE LINE commenced its regular trips on Sunday morning, October 11th. It leaves Frankfort every other morning, (on the arrival of the Lexington Cars) for Louisville—through in 9 hours.  
Returning—leaves Louisville on the succeeding day at 4 o'clock in the morning—through in the same time.  
Fare—Four Dollars.  
GRIFFIN & McCARAN, Proprietors.  
Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838.—43-3f

**September 20, 1838.**  
THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON.  
At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES, SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c.**  
Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.  
SAMUEL C. TROTTER.  
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Chesapeake. The Stock is worth between 3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.  
S. C. TROTTER.  
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838.—38d

**Marble Factory,**  
rth Upper Street, Corner of Short-St.  
P. DOYLE,  
REPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:  
Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Window Sills and Heads, Paint Stones and Mullers; Stones for Saddlers, Imposing Stones for Printers; Marble frames for fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.  
All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and executed in the best manner. Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monuments, European and American.  
I differ myself, that having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.  
P. DOYLE.  
N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.  
Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought to my Shop.  
Lexington, October 25, 1838.—44-3m Obs.

**Matchless Sanative!**  
DANIEL BRADFORD,  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the public, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street—Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 22.

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**UPHOLSTERING!**  
Furniture and Chairs.  
IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of  
**UPHOLSTERING**  
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.  
JAMES MARCH.  
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

**Shell Combs Repaired,**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the  
Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office;  
Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.  
J. S. VANPELT.  
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1f

**KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,**  
No. 38, West Main street, Corner of Main-Cross street, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
WILLIAM F. TODD,  
[Successor to Bain & Ton.]  
HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at  
**WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;**  
with every variety of  
**Fur and silk Hats.**  
He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.  
Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.  
He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt, by turning the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.  
Summer Fashions just Received,  
Lexington, June, 1838.—23-1f

**A CARD.**  
FRANKLIN THORPE,  
(Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller.)  
REPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS, and JEWELRY—ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.  
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.  
Lexington, June 23, 1838. 30-3

**DR. CROSS**  
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Court house, next door to Gen. Combs' office.  
July 19, 1837, 22-1f

**SPUN COTTON.**  
WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GO-FE CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.  
A. CALDWELL.  
August 23, 1838.—34-1f

**DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.**  
THE unexampled demand during the past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors in recommending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show.  
Hon. J. BURKE.  
Rev. David Root,  
John H. Groesbeck, Esq.,  
HENRY B. FENK,  
And many others.  
And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter.  
Constantly for sale by  
GLASCOE & HARRISON,  
Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth streets.  
And by all the other Druggists in the city.  
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838.—46-1m \$5

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
September 25, 1838.—40

**GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE**  
FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.  
U. S. Mail Packet Wm. ALBERT, B. W. Martin, master, At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. (Unibert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.  
At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.  
This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, recently established by the Department, diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.  
Rockroe, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.  
A. TOBEY & CO.  
Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m

**GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE**  
FROM LEXINGTON TO MATSVILLE.  
THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.  
PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.  
H. MCNATHY, Agent.  
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-1f

**GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by (Carver & Co.) & (Hudson & Co.) at the corner of Main and Mill streets, would respectfully, inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice  
**WINE AND LIQUORS,**  
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.  
He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of  
**Goods in his Line,**  
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL** in lots to suit purchasers.  
He is prepared to do a General  
**Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.**  
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.  
To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.  
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f

**NOTICE.**  
DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,  
HAVING entered in partnership, tender their services to the public in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.  
March 15, 1838.—11-1f

**DR. S. C. TROTTER,**  
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chesapeake, and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.  
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m  
Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RUN AWAY from my employment, a few days since, a Black Boy, named WM. ROSS, belonging to Mrs. Breckinridge. He is about 23 years of age, about five feet four inches high; stutters. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he may likely change it. Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cynthiana road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.  
JOHN P. LYNIS.  
September 13, 1838.—37

**T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,  
WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Bennett's Hotel.  
Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-1f

**Penmanship.**  
CHARLES QUINN respectfully informs the citizens, that he will be happy to instruct persons disposed to make acquisitions in this elegant accomplishment. Specimens of the most elegant and fashionable hands can be exhibited—and let those interested judge for themselves. The following letter of recommendation from the Vice-President of the United States, may serve to remove any doubts with those who are sceptical on this subject:  
"I have information satisfactory to myself, that Mr. CHARLES QUINN, who teaches Writing, is well qualified to perform that useful branch of Education to advantage, and as such is my opinion, I feel it my duty to recommend him to the public as a man worthy of confidence, and the patronage of the public in his peculiar qualifications in his art—and I also refer persons to his exhibitions of his performances, which he carries with him."  
R. M. JOHNSON.  
September 25, 1838.—40

**Exchange Hotel**  
CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.  
It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner.  
The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.  
THOMAS F. BART.  
June 26, 1838.—30-14f

**Notice**  
I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.  
J. J. FLEMING.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f

**THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, AND have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.  
JOHN CARTY, Jr., ISAAC COOK.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f**

**N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, AND TURF REGISTER,**  
PUBLISHED weekly at 57 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.  
J. W. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836—55-1f

**Dissolution**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise authorized to receive the debts due the firm.  
J. PENNEY, GEO. CHAMBLIN.  
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-1f

**JABEZ BEACH.**  
AT his Coach Repository, has on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very nice COACHEES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHEs and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold at the lowest terms.  
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.  
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

**LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company**  
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.  
**CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!**  
THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.  
This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.  
The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:  
JOHN W. HUNT, President.  
WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, THO. C. O'REAR, H. H. TIMBERLAKE, A. C. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.  
Lex., May 7, 1838.—21-1f

**PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.  
WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.  
N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. II.  
Lex Sep 7.—53-1f

**VALUABLE TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.**  
TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA: SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.  
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH: A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.  
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT: An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.  
MONTAGUE'S BALM: A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventive of decay in the teeth.  
A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by  
S. C. TROTTER.  
At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.  
August 2, 1837.—31-44

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.**  
J. CHURCH & CO. No. 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f

**TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.**  
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in and cut out with a very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.  
FOSTER DEMASTERS.  
October 4, 1838.—40-1f

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.**  
J. CHURCH & CO. No. 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.**  
J. CHURCH & CO. No. 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f

**Blue Lick Springs**  
THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to him during the last watering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season.  
He has made several very material improvements and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of his guests.  
He seems it scarcely necessary to promise that his TABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be  
Board, per week, \$8 00  
Per day, (less than a week,) 1 25  
Notes of all solvent Banks will be received from visitors, from the States where they are located.  
G. L. PRYOR, AGENT.  
For J. L. BRADLEY.  
April 4, 1838.—14-1f

**ROSIN THE BOW;**  
A Splendid Mottled Jack, 14 hand high, WILL stand the present season at Warrenton, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July, 15.  
**PETER BROOKS,**  
AN ALDERNEY BULL, (MILK BREED, WILL, he let to Cows at the same Farm, at Ten Dollars a cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.  
J. CHRISTOPHER, Agent for Thos. Smith.  
March 1, 1838.—9-1f

**PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.**  
Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, who was imported from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Buckwell's Cattle, Helderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.  
August 20, 1837.

**Prentiss's Pile Ointment.**  
This invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.  
Sold by Dr. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

**Female Cordial of Health.**  
THIS invaluable preparation is a medicine to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.  
Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will yield to the soothing and mildest effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.  
Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

**NOTICE**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at our old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.  
JOHN CARTY, Jr., J. MCCAULEY.

**THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of**  
**GROCERIES**  
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.  
J. MCCAULEY.  
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f

**RAN AWAY**  
FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d October, a negro man named LAWSON,  
About 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small scar on his right cheek; recollects, except those on his horse, cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington.  
Nov. 15, 1838.—46-1f

**Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing**  
will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

**TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.**  
THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in and cut out with a very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.  
FOSTER DEMASTERS.  
October 4, 1838.—40-1f

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.**  
J. CHURCH & CO. No. 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f

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